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Report of the Trade and Development Board on the third part of its twenty-third special session*

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INTRODUCTION

At UNCTAD XI, in June 2004, member States decided that a mid-term review should be conducted by the Trade and Development Board in 2006. At its thirty-eighth executive session, in April 2006, the Trade and Development Board decided that the objectives of the Mid-term Review would be threefold: (a) to evaluate implementation of the outcomes of UNCTAD XI; (b) to strengthen UNCTAD's role in each of its three pillars; and (c) to conduct a policy dialogue at the highest possible level. It further decided that the Mid-term Review would consist of three parts; the first part would begin on 8 May and would be primarily a stocktaking exercise with regard to the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus. The second part, on the three pillars, would take place in June, and the third part, on policy dialogue, would take place in September. The report on the first part of the Mid-term Review was issued in document TD/B(S-XXIII)/4. The report on the second part of the Mid-term Review was issued in document TD/B(S-XXIII)/5. The present report reflects the outcome of the Board's deliberations at the third part of the Mid-term Review. An account of the Board's discussions will be issued in volume II of this report.

Chapter I

AGREED OUTCOME OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

A. Stocktaking in respect of the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus

The Trade and Development Board,

Recognizing that, while UNCTAD has made progress in the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus, there remains room for improvement, particularly in enhancing the integration of the work of UNCTAD's three pillars,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by UNCTAD in implementing all four subthemes of the São Paulo Consensus, *requests* the secretariat to place more emphasis on concrete results and impact, and *invites* donors to provide UNCTAD with adequate and sustained extrabudgetary resources for this work;

2. *Requests* UNCTAD to further enhance its efforts to cooperate and strengthen synergies and complementarities with other international organizations, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the São Paulo Consensus;

3. *Requests* that UNCTAD continue its work in the spirit of paragraph 8 of the São Paulo Consensus and as mandated in paragraphs 26 and 30 of the São Paulo Consensus on analysing the impact of international policies and processes on the scope for implementing national development strategies, taking into account all countries' need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

4. *Requests* that UNCTAD continue its work in the spirit of paragraph 2 of the São Paulo Consensus and as mandated in paragraphs 21 and 29 of the São Paulo Consensus on contributing to the implementation of international development goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration, taking into account that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustained growth and development;

Development strategies in a globalizing world economy

5. *Requests* UNCTAD to continue to contribute to identifying policy options and development opportunities and challenges in the following areas:

(a) Regional integration and South-South cooperation;

(b) Debt and debt sustainability, especially linked to the impact of debt on national capacities and the allocation of financial resources to different sectors; in the context of the HIPC initiative, future reviews of debt sustainability should bear in mind the impact

of debt relief on progress towards the achievement of the development goals contained in the Millennium Declaration;

(c) The financial services sector in developing countries;

6. *Invites* UNCTAD to strengthen assistance to the Palestinian people, as mandated by the Bangkok Plan of Action and the São Paulo Consensus;

7. *Also requests* UNCTAD to strengthen and disseminate its analytical and research work, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the *Trade and Development Report*, the annual *Least Developed Countries Report* and the annual report on *Economic Development in Africa*, and to improve outreach regarding all activities, including technical assistance;

8. *Further requests* UNCTAD to enhance its research and analytical work on the LDCs and African countries in accordance with paragraph 54 of the São Paulo Consensus, strengthening its ongoing cooperation with institutions in LDCs and African countries in areas of interest to them;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress made in the implementation of paragraphs 33, 34, 84 and 85 of the São Paulo Consensus, and *encourages* UNCTAD to:

(a) Make further efforts to enhance its work on the Integrated Framework and to strengthen national ownership of the process of mainstreaming trade in national development strategies, including PRSPs, as well as prioritization and development of national trade-related technical assistance projects;

(b) Examine the potential mutual benefits of transit transport agreements;

(c) Strengthen and focus its work on special constraints and challenges faced by LDCs, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, as mandated in paragraph 33 of the São Paulo Consensus;

Building productive capacities and international competitiveness

10. *Requests* UNCTAD to carry out analytical work on the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the development of host countries, including a focus on development orientation of FDI;

11. *Requests* UNCTAD to also continue its work in the area of corporate responsibility and positive corporate contributions, in accordance with paragraphs 45 and 58 of the São Paulo Consensus;

12. *Requests* UNCTAD to, within its mandate, further its analysis of the transfer and diffusion of technology, including through FDI, as well as the role of intellectual property rights and development,

and *also requests* UNCTAD to increase synergies between its work in the areas of international investment arrangements and its investment-related advisory work;

13. *Requests* UNCTAD to strengthen the implementation of activities on its insurance programme, as mandated by the São Paulo Consensus, particularly for African countries and LDCs;

14. *Requests* UNCTAD, in accordance with its mandate and within available financial resources, to strengthen its work on science and technology for development, and to integrate this work into its contribution to the follow-up and implementation of the relevant action lines relating to the 2005 World Summit and WSIS, including through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in accordance with relevant ECOSOC decisions and the Summits' outcomes;

15. *Also requests* UNCTAD to continue to provide a forum for the discussion of ICT-for-development-related issues;

16. *Further requests* UNCTAD to concentrate on new developments in trade and transport facilitation, including areas such as multimodal transport, logistics services, maritime and global supply-chain security, and international legal frameworks;

17. *Also requests* UNCTAD to enhance its analytical work on issues of interest to LDCs and to disseminate the results among policy makers in these countries;

Assuring development gains from the international trading system and trade negotiations

18. *Requests* UNCTAD, in accordance with its mandate as the focal point in the UN system for the integrated treatment of trade and development, to continue its work on trade in goods, services and commodities. In this regard, UNCTAD should emphasize the following areas, and continue to cooperate closely with other international organizations within their respective mandates:

(a) Coordination of UN-wide activities on trade and development;

(b) Commodity issues, including the linkages between the extractive sectors and the rest of the economy, and their integration into national, regional and international development and poverty reduction strategies;

(c) Contributing, through the three main pillars of its work, to national, regional and international policy efforts to resolve the trade and development problems associated with commodity dependence, and in this context working towards operationalizing the multi-stakeholder consultative process on commodities mandated by UNCTAD XI on those issues identified in the São Paulo Consensus, in accordance with footnote 5 of the São Paulo Consensus,[1] as well as, as appropriate, those highlighted in the

[1] UNCTAD/IAOS/2005/6.

recommendations addressed to UNCTAD in the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues;[2]

(d) Competition law and policy, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fifth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices;[3]

(e) Trade negotiations, issues, capacities and WTO accession and its follow-up, as well as services development and trade negotiations, with particular emphasis on the strengthening of country ownership and capacity building in preparing and conducting trade negotiations;

(f) Strengthening the participation of developing countries in new and dynamic sectors of world trade;

(g) The programme on non-tariff barriers (NTBs), including support for the Group of Eminent Persons on Non-Tariff Barriers established by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD;

(h) Development and dissemination of trade-related databases, and trade and development benchmarks;

(i) Cross-cutting issues of trade, poverty, sustainable employment creation, gender, matters pertaining to movement of natural persons, and adjustment to trade reform;

(j) New dynamics of world trade in keeping with paragraph 13 of the Spirit of São Paulo, which includes facilitating the emergence of new dynamic centres of trade and growth in the South; monitoring and analysing changing patterns of developing countries' participation and share in international trade; identifying success factors, including private-public partnerships, and disseminating lessons learned; encouraging South-South trade and economic integration; and supporting a more comprehensive GSTP;

(k) Trade, environment and development issues, the BioTrade Initiative and related partnerships, and the Biofuels Initiative;

(l) The development dimension of intellectual property, in close cooperation with relevant organizations;

(m) Aid for Trade, including aid for institutional, regulatory, infrastructural and human resources development in developing countries;

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[2] TD/B/50/11.

[3] TD/RPB/CONF.6/15.

Partnership for development

19. *Requests* the UNCTAD secretariat to enhance its efforts to secure the necessary resources to ensure that all partnerships are operational, and *invites* donors to provide adequate and sustained resources to strengthen partnerships, including through the participation of civil society experts from developing countries;

B. Strengthening the three Pillars of UNCTAD

The Trade and Development Board,

20. *Recalls* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, an organ of the UN General Assembly, is the focal point in the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development and has as its objective assisting developing countries, and least developed countries in particular, to successfully integrate into the global economy;

21. *Reaffirms* the São Paulo Consensus;

22. *Further reaffirms* that the work of UNCTAD's three pillars should contribute directly to implementation of the São Paulo Consensus and integrated follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, as well as the accomplishment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs;

23. *Emphasizes* that UNCTAD should continue to act as an advocate for development and that its work should retain a strong development focus;

24. *Recalling* paragraph 3 of the São Paolo Consensus, *emphasizes further* that UNCTAD's three pillars of research and analysis, consensus building and technical cooperation form an organic whole and are inherently interlinked; they must be strengthened and work in order to ensure that the organization fulfills its mandate;

25. *Stresses* that UNCTAD, as an intergovernmental body, must respond to the needs, concerns and priorities of its membership, and measures to strengthen UNCTAD must take into account the need for the organization to remain responsive and accountable to member States, while maintaining its intellectual independence and rigour of research and analysis;

Strengthening UNCTAD's research and analysis

26. *Emphasizes* that UNCTAD is a knowledge-based institution and that research and analysis is the backbone of its work on trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development;

27. *Stresses* that UNCTAD's research and analysis should help advance consensus on important trade and development-related issues, including within its mandate to the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits;

28. *Agrees* that UNCTAD's research and analysis should be development-oriented, independent, and grounded in solid evidence, and provide ahead-of-the-curve and innovative work on trade and development and related issues, challenging conventional wisdom when necessary, and examining all related issues of the international economic system in the context of their relationship with trade and development, including work in the areas of debt, finance, intellectual property, technology, globalization and sustainable development, in accordance with the São Paulo Consensus;

29. *Further agrees* that UNCTAD should enhance its research and analytical work for all developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including as stated in paragraphs 32 and 33 of the São Paulo Consensus;

30. *Recommends* that UNCTAD's research and analysis be strengthened in the context of trade and development and within its mandate, *inter alia* by:

(a) Recognizing the need for diversity in national policies, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions and policy options for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to cope with existing and emerging development challenges;

(b) Examining systemic issues of the international economy of particular importance to developing countries;

(c) Enhancing its statistical and research/analysis databases and software systems;

(d) Ensuring inter-divisional cross-fertilization and collaboration in research and analysis;

(e) Further promoting creative partnerships with other United Nations entities and other international organizations, enhancing development-oriented complementarity, synergies and coherence consistent with each organization's mandate;

(f) Strengthening links with the wider development research community, *inter alia* by deepening contacts with research networks;

(g) Reinforcing the relevance of research and analysis for consensus building and technical assistance in accordance with the needs and priorities of developing countries;

(h) Developing an effective dissemination and communication strategy, targeted at a wider audience, including policy makers and other stakeholders, particularly in developing countries.

Strengthening UNCTAD's consensus building

31. *Emphasizes* the fundamental importance of the consensus building pillar of UNCTAD, in particular its dedicated development perspective, and *stresses* the role this pillar has in enhancing understanding and building convergence in the interrelated areas of trade, investment, finance, technology and sustainable development.

32. *Recommends* that UNCTAD's consensus building pillar be strengthened, *inter alia* by:

(a) Enhancing the coherence between the different levels of the intergovernmental process;

(b) Ensuring that, in order to advance the consensus building process, intergovernmental meetings result in development-oriented outcomes including policy options, as mutually agreed;

(c) Providing a more focused input from the Board to the General Assembly's consideration of the agenda item on international trade and development;

(d) Ensuring the Board's agenda is varied and topical;

(e) Working towards ensuring that the agendas of the Commissions are topical and focused, including by concentrating on one or two major themes of mutual interest and, when requested, a policy review on a rotating regional basis;

(f) Ensuring that, as appropriate, the Commissions take into account the work of expert meetings in their substantive policy dialogues;

(g) Considering the possibility of creating a Commission on Globalization and Systemic Issues;

(h) Exploring the possibility of having some expert meetings on a multi-year basis and building networks of experts;

(i) Finding urgently a sustainable solution to the predictable financing of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in UNCTAD expert meetings;

(j) In addition to existing intergovernmental meetings and processes, utilizing informal events to deal with current trade and development issues;

(k) Encouraging greater participation of non-state actors working in the development fields, including the private sector, and from developing countries in UNCTAD's intergovernmental meetings, in accordance with the established rules of procedure and as prescribed in the São Paulo Consensus;

(l) Making full use of the monthly consultations of the President of the Board as a means of regular and informal exchanges of views;

Strengthening UNCTAD's technical cooperation

33. *Emphasizes* that the role of the technical cooperation provided by UNCTAD is anchored on, interrelated with, and essential to the two other pillars in an appropriate sequenced manner, with a view to their operationalization;

34. *Agrees* that there is a need to ensure transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in all UNCTAD technical cooperation activities, and *emphasizes* the importance of development-oriented and demand-driven technical assistance, based on the priorities of, and ownership by, beneficiaries;

35. *Urges* donors to work towards predictable funding, based on needs, concerns and priorities of developing countries, in order to allow increased sustainability of technical assistance activities to developing countries and regions, with special attention to the LDCs;

36. *Notes* the increase in extrabudgetary resources, while recognizing that technical assistance should be grounded on the São Paulo Consensus, and *also agrees* to explore the possibility of alternative sources and mechanisms of funding to undertake studies on issues of special interest to developing countries;

37. *Recognizes* the need to identify potential areas for improvement in the technical cooperation strategy as elaborated in paragraph 53 of document TD/B(S-XXIII)/3;

38. *Recommends* that UNCTAD's technical assistance pillar be strengthened by:

(a) Ensuring more cross-divisional cooperation in order to reflect the systemic perspective of the key interrelated issues of the international economic agenda in the design and the implementation of technical cooperation activities;

(b) Working towards the introduction of integrated and multi-donor thematic programmes of technical cooperation in order to reduce the number of small and earmarked operations;

(c) Improving management, evaluation and reporting of all technical cooperation activities according to UN Rules and Regulations and appropriate best practices;

(d) Introducing better monitoring of technical cooperation and fund raising;

(e) Ensuring an effective role of UNCTAD at country level by providing analytical inputs to UN Country Teams and by improving cooperation with UNDP and UN Resident Coordinators;

(f) Promoting synergies and strengthening the linkages between technical cooperation and the other two pillars;

(g) Ensuring that UNCTAD is in a position to play an important role in the Aid for Trade Initiative, in accordance with UNCTAD's mandates, expertise and development approach;

(h) Introducing an information sharing system to enhance the flow of information on technical cooperation, as well as to improve the information provided to member States on technical cooperation activities;

(i) Maximizing the regional delivery of technical assistance activities, thus benefiting from pooled resources and enhancing relevance;

(j) Ensuring that all technical assistance activities utilize to the maximum extent possible local and regional expertise and material resources to enhance the institutional capacity of recipient countries and the sustainability of benefits;

(k) Within existing resources, delivering short training courses on key issues on the international development agenda for Geneva-based delegations in the context of paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action.

C. UNCTAD, development and the way forward

The Trade and Development Board,

Reaffirming the outcomes of UNCTAD XI,

Recognizing that the full and effective implementation of the outcomes of UNCTAD XI will advance the broader international discourse on development and strengthen the United Nations' development machinery,

Cognizant of the holding of UNCTAD XII in Ghana in 2008,

39. *Reiterates* UN General Assembly resolution 60/265, which recognizes, *inter alia*, that the United Nations should play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system, in close cooperation with other relevant multilateral financial, trade and development institutions, in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty and hunger eradication, and development.

40. *Agrees* that:

(a) UNCTAD plays an important role in forging consensus on development-related issues and in supporting the development of policy options that harness emerging opportunities while assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in addressing the challenges of globalization;

(b) The work of UNCTAD, in its three pillars, towards the achievement of development goals and objectives is focused on an integrated treatment of trade and development and the related issues and to that end contributing to the creation of a conducive international environment for development and assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the effective implementation of their national development strategies, taking into account country-specific priorities, needs and circumstances and their international commitments and within the framework of international disciplines and commitments;

(c) UNCTAD shall increase its support for South-South cooperation and regional and interregional initiatives;

Globalization for development

41. *Recognizes* that the opportunities and challenges of globalization and the pace and direction of global economic integration have affected all countries in different ways; globalization has allowed a number of countries to accelerate economic growth and development, while presenting serious challenges to others, particularly the LDCs;

42. *Agrees* that, to maximize the benefits of globalization for developing countries, especially the LDCs, and countries with economies in transition, UNCTAD shall in its three pillars of work, *inter alia*:

(a) Aim at the revitalization of a global partnership for development by contributing to global consensus building on trade-and-development-related issues, including the problems of countries dependent on the export of few primary commodities as they are affected by globalization; by supporting all countries in their efforts to contribute constructively to international processes and norm-setting procedures; and by providing support for the design of national development strategies and capacity building;

(b) Promote and support the efforts of all countries to deliver on their development-related commitments and to work together on strengthening global structures to ensure stable, complementary and mutually reinforcing multilateral trading, monetary and financial systems that will advance the development of all countries;

Coherence for development between national development strategies and international economic processes

43. *Considers* that, in order to enable developing countries to reap greater benefits from globalization and to achieve the international development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, there is a need to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and global economic governance. There is a need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing counties and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, as well as the continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture. This should include support for measures to deal with present and potential problems and challenges such as maintaining debt sustainability in all developing countries, especially heavily indebted poor countries after they have benefited from debt relief under the HIPC initiative;

44. *Recognizes* that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable growth and development. Sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people, and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation. Freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law, gender equality, market-oriented policies, and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing. Transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems, and full and effective participation of developing countries in global decision-making, are essential to good governance and to development and poverty eradication. These basic factors need to be complemented by policies at all levels to promote investment, building of local capabilities, and successful integration of developing countries into the world economy. A crucial task is to enhance the efficacy, coherence and consistency of macroeconomic policies;

45. *Recognizes* that national development strategies reflecting the diversity of the ways to progress must take into account the specific priorities, needs and circumstances of each country. It is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space. It is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

46. *Agrees*, therefore, that UNCTAD shall, within its mandate, under the São Paulo Consensus, *inter alia*:

(a) Contribute to increasing coherence for development between national development strategies and the international monetary, financial and trading systems, taking into account the need for developing countries to identify and choose appropriate policy instruments and taking into account country-specific priorities, needs and circumstances and their international commitments and within the framework of international disciplines and commitments;

(b) Contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation of the outcome of the High-level Comprehensive Mid-term Review of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the decade 2001-2010, bearing in mind that the challenges of poverty reduction in these countries are immense and will require special national and international efforts to address them;

(c) Continue and strengthen its work, across the three pillars of UNCTAD, on good governance at the national and the international levels within its mandate on trade and development and related issues in accordance with paragraph 21 of the São Paulo Consensus;

(d) Provide a forum for intergovernmental development-oriented dialogue on the range of policy options available, taking into account country-specific priorities, needs and circumstances and their international commitments and within the framework of international disciplines and commitments;

(e) Assist in ensuring that trade-related policies and processes, as well as efforts to resolve trade and development problems associated with commodity dependence, help maximize development gains and contribute to poverty eradication, including through support of efforts to reach a development-focused outcome of the WTO's Doha Work Programme. In particular, UNCTAD shall, in close cooperation with other relevant organizations, in its three pillars of work, *inter alia*:

(i) Support the full, effective and beneficial participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international trade and trade negotiations;

(ii) Assist LDCs to increase utilization of duty-free and quota-free market access granted for their products in the developed countries and in developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so, in line with the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration;

(iii) Assume an important role in providing assistance to developing countries under the Aid for Trade initiative, taking into account their national development strategies;

(f) Strengthen its work on South-South cooperation, including through the GSTP, in view of recent developments in the framework of international trade and financial flows;

(g) Ensure that its technical cooperation be demand-driven, needs-based and tailored to countries and/or regions, building and enhancing the development of productive capacities, competitiveness and market access for developing countries;

UNCTAD, UN reform and development

47. *Recognizes* that the United Nations has the legitimacy, credibility and capacity to serve as a forum for the development of global responses to global problems, and that UNCTAD, with its universal membership, plays an important role within the UN system as its focal point for the integrated treatment of trade, development and related issues;

48. *Agrees* that,

(a) UNCTAD's intergovernmental machinery should play its full role in contributing to the outcome of the UN reform process and in addressing its implications for UNCTAD, and *noting* the interventions by the Ministers and delegations during the high-level policy dialogue on "UNCTAD, development and the way forward", *looks forward* to commencing, before the end of the year, intergovernmental consultations which will include, *inter alia*, the Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on possible ways of enhancing the development role and impact of UNCTAD, in the light of its mandate and in accordance with the agreed outcome under the section on strengthening the three pillars of UNCTAD in this document;

(b) UNCTAD shall, within its mandate, contribute substantively to the implementation, follow-up and review processes of the outcomes of recent global conferences. UNCTAD's work in this regard shall contribute to the preparatory work for UNCTAD XII.

Chapter II

INSTITUTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND RELATED MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

1. The third part of the special session was opened by Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya (Nepal), President of the Board.

B. Adoption of the agenda

2. The agenda was as adopted at the first part of the session, namely:

1. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
2. Stocktaking in respect of the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus[4]
3. Strengthening the three pillars of UNCTAD:[5]
   (a) Consensus building
   (b) Research and analysis
   (c) Technical cooperation
4. High-level policy dialogue and the way forward
5. Institutional, organizational, administrative and related matters:
   – Administrative and financial implications of the actions of the Board
6. Other business
7. Adoption of the report of the Board

3. At consultations of the President of the Trade and Development Board on 8 June 2006, it was decided that the theme and subthemes for agenda item 4 would be as follows:

UNCTAD, development and the way forward

1. Globalization for development
2. Coherence for development between national development strategies and international economic processes
3. UNCTAD, UN reform and development

[4] Taken up at the first part of the session (TD/B(S-XXIII)/4).
[5] Taken up at the second part of the session (TD/B(S-XXIII)/5).

C. Bureau

4. The Bureau of the Board was as elected at its fifty-second session. The Bureau was thus as follows:

President:	Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya[6]	(Nepal)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Juan Antonio March	(Spain)
	Mr. Wegger Christian Strømmen	(Norway)
	Mr. Juan Antonio Fernández Palacios	(Cuba)
	Mrs. Brigitta Maria Siefker-Eberle	(Germany)
	Mr. Iouri Afanassiev	(Russian Federation)
	Ms. Melissa Kehoe	(United States)
	Mr. Sameh Shoukry	(Egypt)
	Mr. Kwame Bawuah-Edusei	(Ghana)
	Mr. Musa Burayzat	(Jordan)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Levan Lomidze	(Georgia)

E. Adoption of the report of the Board

5. At the closing plenary meeting, on 10 October 2006, the Board adopted the draft report on the third part of its twenty-third special session (TD/B(S-XXIII)/L.6 and Add.1–3).

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[6] Replaced Mr. Ransford Smith (Jamaica).